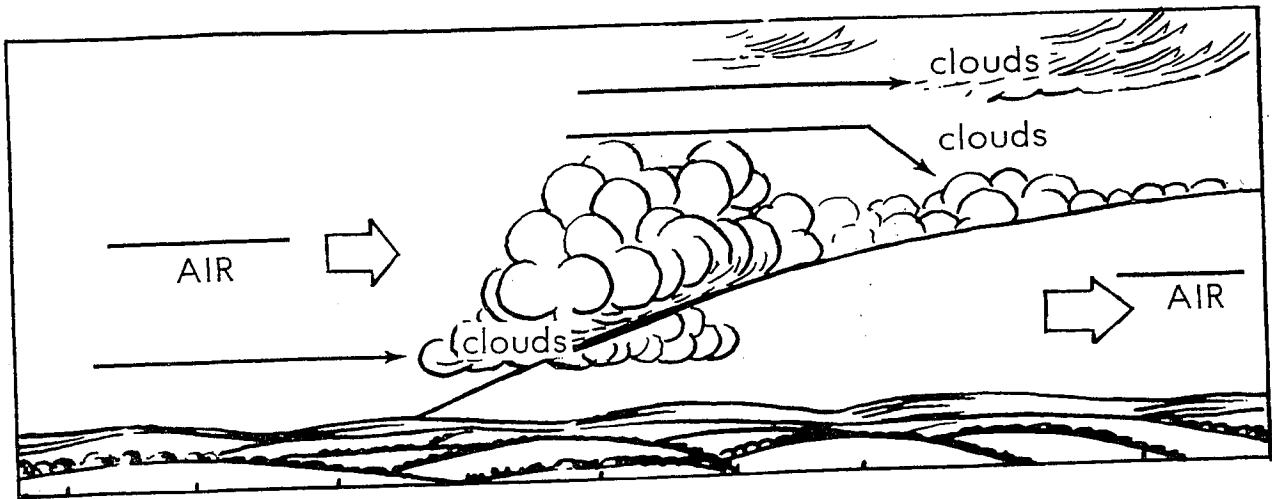
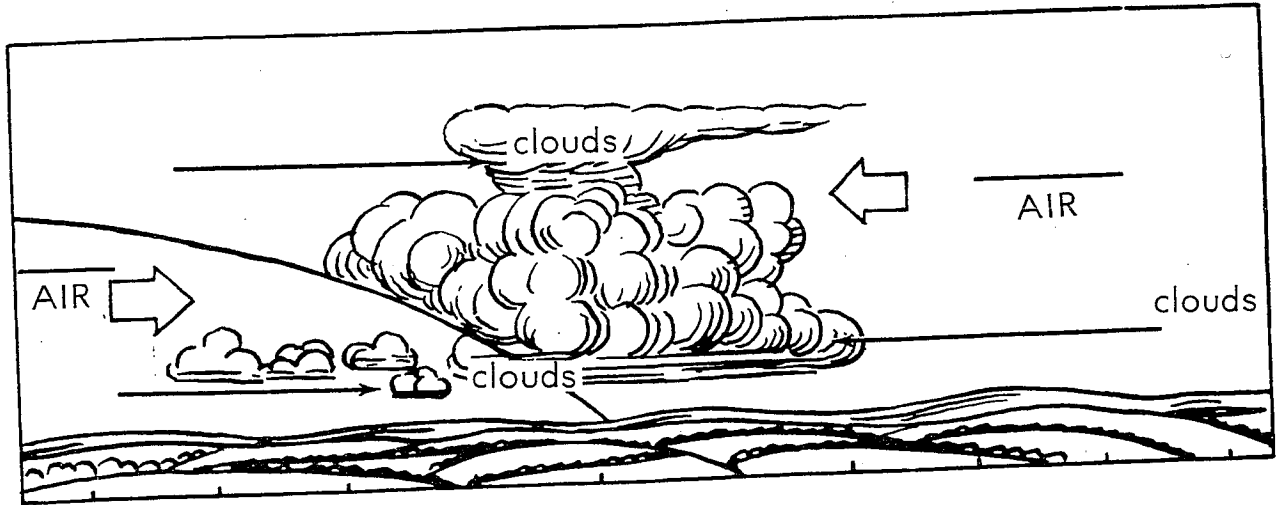


UNDERSTANDING FRONTS AND MASSES

WARM FRONT



COLD FRONT



Label the types of air masses and the kinds of clouds in each of the diagrams.

1. How does a warm front differ from a cold front? _____

2. Describe the weather conditions which accompany an occluded front: _____

3. What is the relationship between air masses and fronts? _____

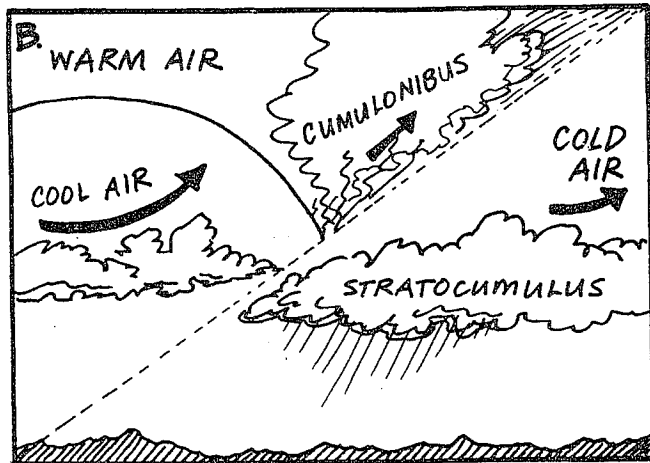
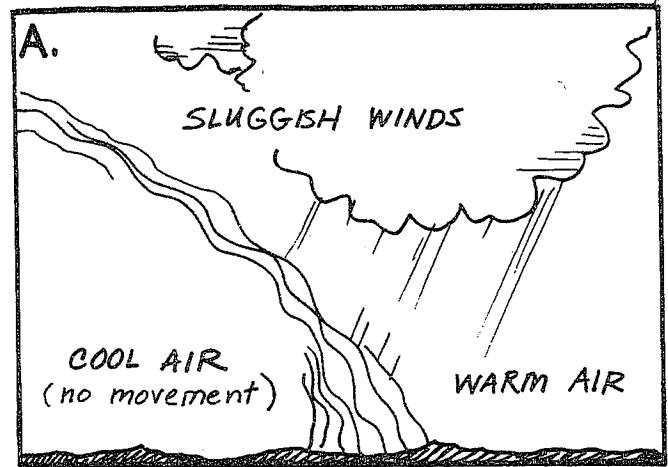
UP FRONT

Where is the front of the front? And does a front have a back, or just a front? What do you know about the fronts that are so dominant in forming the weather around you? See if you can tell one front from another.

- I. Fill in all the blanks to show that you understand the characteristics of each type of front.
- II. Then label each drawing correctly: **warm front**, **cold front**, **stationary front**, or **occluded front**.

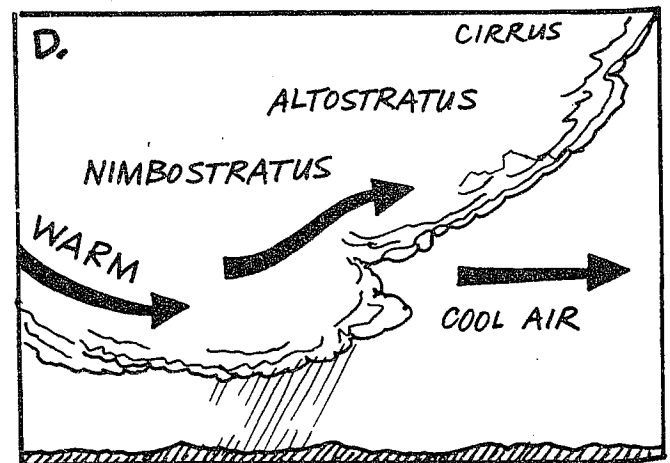
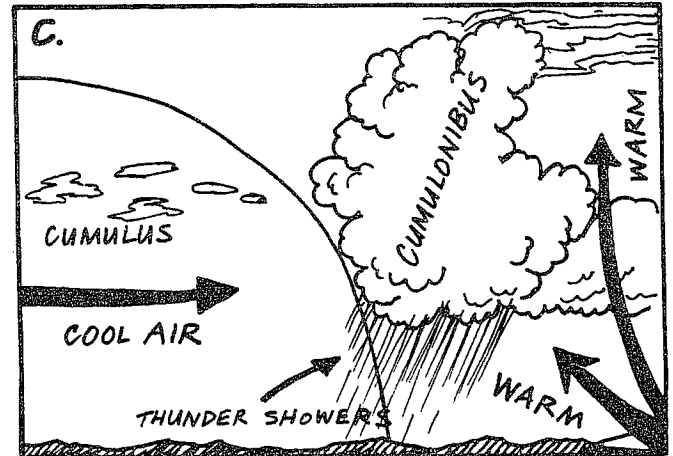
A **warm front** develops when a _____ air mass meets a _____ air mass. The _____ air is less _____ than the _____ air and slides up over it. One of the first signs of a warm front is _____ clouds. _____ clouds form as the front continues to move. _____ clouds may develop and produce precipitation in the form of _____ or _____.

A **cold front** develops when a _____ air mass invades a _____ air mass. The _____ air forces the _____ air rapidly upward along a steep incline. The kinds of clouds that tend to form along a cold front are _____ and _____. These produce _____. The passage of a cold front brings _____ temperatures and _____ weather.



A **stationary front** develops when either a cold front or a warm front _____. This could remain in place for _____ and often brings _____ across the region.

An **occluded front** develops when two _____ air masses merge, forcing the _____ air to rise. This type of front generally brings _____ and _____.



Name _____